



MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 22, 1909.

The anniversary of the birth of George Washington was not observed in Alexandria in a public manner today. There was no parade nor banquet, and there was but little cessation in the business of the city. The public offices and banks were closed, as were also the public and private schools, and in some instances mechanics and others took holiday. While there were but few things noticeable favoring of decorations, stores displayed pictures, flags, souvenirs, etc., as reminders of the day, and there was enough in evidence to show that Washington had by no means been forgotten in Alexandria, where he was more generally known than in any other community in the country. Alexandria-Washington Lodge of Masons, of which the great Virginian was at one time worshipful master, will give a banquet tonight at which orations appropriate to the occasion will be delivered. During the last century the 22nd of February was a gala day in most sections of the United States. It is not so now, however, from the fact that the alpha in the constellation of the great is not as attractive to the thoughtless as the many mortals that have sought to thwart the political sky in recent years. It is significant that one of the calendars distributed this year printed the figures 12 in the month of February in red ink, denoting that that day was a holiday. The figures 22 appeared in black. Abraham Lincoln was born on the 12th; Washington on the 22nd.

The American fleet of battleships returned to Hampton Roads this morning after its trip around the world. The trip while a long and well managed one by no means remarkable and proved nothing, as it had been made by hundreds upon hundreds of three masted during the past hundred years and more. What good it accomplished was in no way commensurate with the cost of the trip as it is published that the fuel and oil bills alone amount to nearly a million and a half dollars. The expedition was planned, it is said, by Mr. Roosevelt during one of his hilarious moods to show the world the strength of the American navy, but this was known the world over before the fleet left its home shores and an amusing feature of the trip (as published at the time) was that when it entered the harbor of Yokohama it was met and escorted by a Japanese fleet which matched the Americans ship to ship. Quick transportation, innumerable newspapers, the telegraph and constant communication between men of all countries now-a-days prevent one nation from doing anything that is not known by all other nations, so the size and strength of the American navy is just as well known abroad as it is at home, and this applies to all nations. But the fleet has returned and the men on board as well as their friends at home are today rejoicing and celebrating the event on the broad waters of Chesapeake bay.

DEMORALIZATION in the steel business, it is said, has already set in as a result of the United States Steel Corporation's declaration for an open market, following the violation of the "gentlemen's agreement" to maintain prices by some of the independent companies. Prices of nearly all grades of finished steel products are down from \$4 to \$12 a ton. Reports that the price of steel rails has been cut from \$28, at which it has been held for the last eight years, to \$25 a ton were officially denied on Saturday, both in New York, by an officer of the United States Steel Corporation, and in Pittsburgh. One result of the price war that is now going on, steel manufacturers say, will be a reduction in the wages of all steel workers.

As here to fore stated the report of the special committee on the House to investigate the paper and pulp question recommends that the duty on paper for newspapers be reduced from \$6 to \$2 a ton, and that wood pulp be put on the free list. It is anticipated that these wholesale changes will be embodied in the new tariff bill to be reported to Congress at the coming extra session.

The sugar trust is charged with cheating the government out of the tariff on 16,000,000 pounds of sugar. However, to thus expose it is a needless blow at business and a reckless fostering of class hatred according to the idea of the trusts and those who uphold them.

From Washington.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.] Washington, Feb. 22. The sub-committee of the Senate judiciary committee today submitted to the full committee its report on its inquiry into the authority of the president to consent to the absorption of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Co. by the United States Steel Corporation. Because of the press of other business, of the voluminous character of the report and also because it was recognized that it would involve controversy, the committee decided to postpone consideration of the matter until a special meeting was called for Wednesday afternoon. The expectation is that a protracted fight will be made on the matter with the result that the whole subject will hang over until the fourth of March without action. The report says that the president had no authority in law to permit the merger of the two companies and that it has resulted in the establishment of a monopoly in iron and steel production which is in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. By direction of President Roosevelt, Secretary of War Wright has instructed the chief of engineers of the army to take the necessary steps to restore to the name of Jefferson Davis as secretary of war to the Ohio John Bridge. Mr. Davis's name was erased in 1862, at the suggestion of Galusha Grow, of Pennsylvania, at one time speaker of the House. This was done by the direction of Caleb Smith, then secretary of the interior, who had at that time supervision of the bridge referred to. The corporation with the blank space in the Jefferson Davis's name had been carved, has been an object of curiosity of the right-seers coming to Washington. Many stories have been told attempting to make the erasure of the name a mystery, none of which is accurate. Urging a recasting of the law relating to judicial procedure so as to lessen the delays of litigation and to take away from the courts some of the legislative functions that they have acquired through the development of the system established under the constitution, Governor Hughes, of New York, delivered the winter convocation address before the students of George Washington University at the Belmont Theater today. The theater was filled with members of the faculty and students in academic dress and degrees were given to several students. Gov. Hughes's theme was the "Progress and the Ideals of Washington." The speaker took up the character of the great American and discussed in detail the ideals that actuated him in the establishment of this form of government. "I am profoundly convinced," said Governor Hughes, "that in the interest of proper respect for the courts in the performance of their judicial functions, they should not be burdened by questions of legislative or merely administrative character." Degrees of doctor of laws were conferred upon Gov. Hughes, President Roosevelt, and the Right Rev. Dr. Harding, Episcopal bishop of the diocese of Washington. After the exercises in the theater, a reception and luncheon was given Governor Hughes in the Arlington Hotel.

President Roosevelt was informed today by a wireless message from Secretary Loeb of the death of his nephew, Stuart W. Robinson. The wireless message reached the Mayflower at Hampton Roads early this morning. No decision has been made as to whether the president will attend the funeral, which is to be held next Wednesday. A document that is to be called "a declaration of principles as regards conservation of natural resources in Canada, United States, and Mexico," is being framed today by the delegates from the three countries who have been in session discussing conservation for the past five days. While it is not intended that the declaration shall have the force of a treaty, it will have the same effect as the recent exchange of diplomatic notes between the United States and Japan.

But few of the Virginia members of Congress went to Old Point to witness the return of the fleet. Many other congressmen did, however.

MR. ROOSEVELT AGAIN. President Roosevelt yesterday added another striking chapter to the secret service controversy, in a vigorous and lengthy reply to the attacks made on this branch of the government in a report made recently by Senator Hemenway, of the Senate committee on appropriations. Senator Hemenway, in this report, upholding the limitation in the scope of the secret service, asserted that it had never been the intention of Congress to build up a "spy" system, and with evident reference to this part of the report, the president declared that if the limitations of the use of the secret service had been in force when the senatorial land frauds were uncovered by a few years ago, a senator, a representative and various men of wealth and high political influence, who at that time were convicted, would all have escaped punishment. The president's letter is addressed to acting Chairman Hale, of the Senate appropriations committee.

Characterizing as "inaccurate and misleading in various important respects," both Senator Hemenway's report and the debate which it aroused in the Senate, the president presented a mass of facts and figures in defense of the secret service during the seven years of his administration. Some of the president's data is based upon information supplied by Attorney General Bonaparte and Secretary of Interior Garfield, in support of the efficiency of the secret service in the detection of crime. He takes to task the membership of the committee for the limitations of the activity of the secret service, and says it now proposes to establish another secret service, based along the same lines as the present system. He insists that, under the direction of Chief Wilkie, the secret service has been of invaluable service in running down criminals, and adds that it has done this work despite the opposition by Congress. The letter of the president also denies that there are "over 3,000 men" employed in Chief Wilkie's service, and corrects the statement by saying there are only 167 men regularly on the payroll.

KILLED HIS BROTHER. In a quarrel, which is believed to have had its origin over the hand of a young lady for which both were suitors, Lewis Morgan stabbed his brother, Wendell Morgan, to death at Index, Va., Saturday night. It is said that both were under the influence of intoxicants when the quarrel commenced. Both young men are well known and were looked upon as being peaceable and successful farmers. Lewis was arrested and was arranged before the coroner's jury today. The stabbing occurred while a number of farmers who had come in for their weekly purchases were on the street at Index. It is known that both Wendell and Lewis were attentive to the same young woman and that threats had frequently passed between them.

Death of Dr. Bull. Savannah, Ga., Feb. 22.—Dr. William T. Bull, the noted New York surgeon, died this afternoon at Wytheville, near here, of cancer. He had been reported as recovering, but last night his malady took a sudden turn for the worse, and he sank rapidly until death came.

Seven Men Killed. Port Arthur, Ont., Feb. 22.—Foreman Nelson Hansen and six workmen on the trans-Continental Railroad, working 12 miles north of Sarnia, were blown to pieces early today by a premature explosion of dynamite.

News of the Day.

The House devoted Saturday to eulogies of Senators Allison, Latimer and Representative Wiley.

Greenough's famous statue of George Washington has been removed from the Capitol plaza, in Washington, to the basement of the Smithsonian Institution.

McDowell Hall, the center of the group of buildings of St. John's College, at Annapolis, Md., was destroyed Saturday afternoon, by fire of mysterious origin.

Terrible snowstorms have prevailed in the vicinity of Kiev, Russia, for the past week. A dispatch from Odessa says that hundreds of lives were lost in blizzards during the last three days.

A skyrocket performance in wheat was enacted a few minutes after the opening of the board of trade in Chicago, on Saturday, when the present panic bull campaign by going to \$1.16 1-4.

The High Federal Court of Venezuela having found sufficient evidence against former President Castro of attempting to bring about the assassination of acting President Gomez, has declared him constitutionally suspended from the presidency.

Carroll D. Wright, president of Clark University, died at his home in Worcester, Mass., on Saturday night, after an illness of about two weeks, aged 68. He was made commissioner of labor in 1885. Mr. Wright was also at the head of the bureau which completed the eleventh census.

"Little Johnnie" Klein, member of common council from the First ward of Pittsburgh, was, on Saturday, found guilty of accepting a bribe of \$17,500 from the German National Bank to obtain for that bank a share of the city's deposits at a low rate of interest. This was the second conviction last week. W. Ramsey, former president of the bank, being the first found guilty.

A remarkable sequel has followed a fashionable wedding in St. Albans England Cathedral. The wedding was that of Miss Maud Abel Sarah Jeeves, of a well-known St. Albans family, to Francis Fraser Ogilvie, which was solemnized on Wednesday. The honeymoon was brief and dramatic. Two days after the marriage the young bride was drugged and robbed at a London hotel by the bridegroom, who now proves to be a daring adventurer. Ogilvie has fled leaving his wife almost penniless.

Almost the entire session of the Senate on Saturday was spent in consideration of the Indian appropriation bill, which was finally passed. In the House the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was passed; the military Academy appropriation bill was passed; the pension appropriation bill was sent to conference; the rivers and harbors bill was passed. Representative McCall reported favorably from the committee on library a plan to change the arrangement of the hall of the House.

Virginia News.

Mr. J. Thos. Sealock, of Mosby, Fauquier county, died at his home on the 17th instant.

Mr. Alice Knight, widow of John T. Knight, died in Fredericksburg Saturday, aged 55 years.

The appropriation of the property of the late William H. Gaines, of Warren, was \$90,000.

Judge A. W. Wallace has been elected president of the National Bank of Fredericksburg to fill the vacancy caused by the death of J. Skansbury Wallace.

Mr. Harry St. George Tucker, candidate for governor, is to formally open his campaign in Richmond, on Wednesday. The meeting has been arranged by Richmond friends of the candidate.

Charles L. Todd, aged 67, a Confederate veteran, and one of the most widely known citizens of Richmond, dropped dead in the Guerrant Hotel Friday night from hemorrhage of the brain.

George Moss, aged 50, was tried and convicted at Leesburg on Saturday for burning a dwelling occupied by Mrs. Morgan Bach, near Ottoburn, in May, 1901. Accused of burning a barn recently, he confessed to the above crime.

Today's Telegraphic News

Return of the Fleet. Old Point Comfort, Va., Feb. 22.—Enthusiastically welcomed by the blowing of the whistles of a score of naval vessels and a hundred or more other ships, this only to be drowned out by the thunderous saluting of twenty-one guns from each of the sixteen battleships in the column, America's record-breaking fleet under the command of Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, and consisting of the Connecticut, Kansas, Minnesota, Vermont, Georgia, Nebraska, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Louisiana, Virginia, Ohio, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, Keokuk and Kentucky, steamed into Hampton Roads today. It was the fleet's home coming after its circumnavigation of the globe, and after having visited Trinidad, Rio de Janeiro, Punta Arenas, Valparaiso, Callao, Magdalena Bay, San Francisco, Honolulu, Auckland, Sydney, Melbourne, Manila, Yokohama, Amoy, Colombo, Port Said, Naples, Villafranca, Malta, Marseilles and Gibraltar—the most remarkable continuous voyage ever made by the warships of any navy.

The president and his party of naval officers and ladies aboard the Mayflower, which was anchored off Thimble Shoal Light, about seven miles out from Port Monroe, signaled the warships as they turned in through the Virginia capes, then formally reviewed them while they passed the Mayflower in single column. When the fleet had dropped anchor in the roads just above Fort Monroe, the Mayflower steamed in among them and Admiral Sperry, the commander-in-chief and his flag officers and ship captains were received on board by the president and warmly congratulated upon the safe completion of their unprecedented cruise.

In the party besides the president and Secretary Newberry, were Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Roosevelt, Mrs. Newberry, Mrs. Newberry, Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Satterlee, Rear Admiral Cowles and Mrs. Cowles, the president's sister; Commander Simms, the president's chief naval aide, and Mrs. Simms.

The air was a trifle thick early this morning, with a slight rain falling. The temperature at 10 o'clock was 55. The rain that had been threatening from early morning caught the Mayflower, the Dolphin and the Sylph before the coming of the fleet had been announced. The mist was dense and only six ships could be plainly seen at a time from the Mayflower, but the huge outlines of half a dozen others could be seen, the black smoke rising almost in a straight column. The president did not mind the rain. He resolutely appeared to enjoy it and remarked to those by him that it was just like the real thing.

Nearly a hundred tugs and yachts of every description all loaded to their utmost capacity blocked the sidelines of Hampton Roads, the revenue cutters, having their hands full in maintaining line formations and preventing collisions. Seats and standing room on the pleasure crafts were sold out yesterday and hundreds were unable to reach points of vantage along Hampton Roads from Norfolk and surrounding towns until the maneuvers were port over, the trolley systems being unable to handle the traffic despite fifteen minutes schedules.

Hundreds of visitors slept on cots in hotel halls last night. The town was a block with pushing humanity at seven o'clock. So far no serious accident on water or land has been reported which is considered remarkable in consequence of the congested conditions. A congressional party two hundred and sixty including families of representatives and congressmen watched the review from a Norfolk and Washington steamer off the all of the horseshoe.

Conservative estimates place number of visitors to Norfolk and Old Point at twenty-five thousand. Shortly after 10 o'clock the warships, which had been approaching under slow speed in order not to anticipate their scheduled hour of arrival, came in to sight and passed the capes. At 11 o'clock the flagship Connecticut, leading arrived opposite the Mayflower and her 21 guns in honor of the navy's commander-in-chief. Less than half of these had been fired when the Kansas, the second ship in line, took up the salute, quickly followed by the others.

Passing into the roads the Connecticut was first to swing into position, anchoring about 800 yards off Old Point. Atern of the Connecticut and two hundred and fifty yards apart the ships of the first squadron anchored in single column. The second column took position abreast of the first, the two columns being about 400 yards apart. At the foot of the first column the Maine, which went out to the mid-Atlantic to escort the fleet home, dropped anchor. Behind her was the New Hampshire, while opposite them in the second column were the armored cruisers North Carolina and Montana, and in the rear were the cruisers, Salem, Chester and Birmingham. This squadron, which a week ago met the fleet about 500 miles northeast of the Bermudas, led the way to the Virginia capes, when it dropped anchor and let the main fleet enter first.

Some time was necessarily consumed in the ships settling in to their berth. When this was completed, upon the flash of signals from the Connecticut to the Mayflower, Admiral Sperry personally greeted the president and secretary of the navy and announced that he was ready to report the end of his cruise. This report was then made in person, the admiral being accompanied to the Mayflower in launches by the three other admirals of the fleet and the ship captains. Following the president's reception of the fleet, the Mayflower started back to Washington and the officers and men, as many as could be spared at one time, hurried to Old Point, to greet the members of their families and friends who had come to welcome them home.

The battleships came in today apparently none the worse for the wear of the long voyage of 42,237 miles, equal to almost twice the distance around the equator. Never has any battle command made such a long and practically continuous voyage; and never was any naval command received with such universal manifestations of friendly feeling, as marked the progress of the American fleet at every one of its two-score stops on the cruise around the world. Starting out from Hampton Roads December 16, 1907, in the pink of condition, the sixteen great ships of war stood ready at any moment for prompt and effective action. It was not a continuous trolly, for there was much work to do

constantly in the way of accomplishing the stated primary object of the cruise—to increase the general cruising and team efficiency of the ships and units and as one solid command. After having cruised over 40,000 miles, with little or no repairs to the ships during all this time, Admiral Sperry reported to the Navy Department from Gibraltar that the entire command could go, intact, half that distance again without a single vessel necessarily being sent to dock, unless of causes unforeseen should happen.

At Rio de Janeiro and other dreaded epidemics; at Manila there was cholera; at Amoy there was cholera; at Singapore and Colombo there were cholera, smallpox and yellow fever; at Messina pestilence followed in the wake of the earthquake and fire. Yet no epidemic struck the fleet. Although there were a number of deaths, the casualty list was scarcely in increase over what normally it is in home waters for a like number of men. A few lives were lost by accidents, some on board ship and some while the victims were on shore liberty. A remarkable feature of the cruise was the excellent discipline. Although there were a few desertions, the number was far less in proportion than it usually is in home ports.

President Roosevelt, and, in fact, all naval authorities agree that aside from any good political effect of the world cruise, it was a valuable education for the officers and men in travel and in the meeting of their fellows in other navies; and, what is still more important, it has proven invaluable in the matter of training for the operation of warships and guns for the purpose for which they were made. The cruising radius of the big warships could never have been so fully tested in home waters.

Precisely how much greater was the cost of maintaining the fleet on this cruise than it would have been under normal cruising conditions in Atlantic home waters, is difficult to estimate. The principal item of increased cost was that of coal consumption. Much of this extra cost was in transporting the coal, which had to be shipped from the Atlantic coasts to the various ports. Some native coal at points on the cruise was used, but none was so good as the American product. Approximately 365,000 tons were consumed on the entire cruise, the total cost of which was about \$2,600,000. The cost of oil was an important item, running perhaps near to \$100,000, and this due to the almost continuous running of the ships. A bigger item of expense than this was that of provisions for the sailors, but this represents little increase. All the provisions were carried in naval supply ships and were purchased in the Atlantic and Pacific coast markets. The average daily cost of provisions was \$451.75, and the cost of feeding the men for the entire cruise was approximately \$195,000. The mail reports from Admiral Sperry show that remarkably little repairs were necessary. The vessels will all be decked and scraped, and while some may require considerable overhauling, others will need hardly any attention at all.

Old Point Comfort, Va., Feb. 22.—President Roosevelt made an address of welcome to the fleet this afternoon aboard the Mayflower, when Admiral Sperry and his division commanders and captains called to pay their respects; and later when the president visited the flagships of the fleet he repeated substantially the same words to the officers and men assembled on the vessels. He said:

"Over a year has passed since you returned out of this harbor, and this morning the hearts of all who saw you thrilled with pride as the hulls of the mighty warships lifted above the horizon. Ever your general course has been westward; and now you come back to the port from which you set sail. This is the first battle fleet that has ever circumnavigated the globe. As a war machine, the fleet comes back in better shape than it went out. In addition, you, the officers and men of this formidable fighting force, have shown yourselves the best of all possible ambassadors and heralds of peace. Wherever you have landed you have borne yourselves so as to make us at home proud of being your countrymen. You have shown that the best type of fighting men of the era knows how to appear to the utmost advantage when his business is to behave himself on shore, and to make a good impression in a foreign land. We are proud of all the ships and all the men in this whole fleet, and we welcome you home to the country whose good reputation among nations has been raised by what you have done."

Railroad Accident. Delmar, Del., Feb. 22.—With its coaches filled with passengers on their way to Norfolk to witness the homecoming of the battleship fleet, the first section of Pennsylvania passenger train No. 49, southbound, early today collided with two locomotives in the yards here.

Immediately following the collision a combination baggage and mail car and a baggage car of the passenger train caught fire.

Seven bodies have been recovered, and another is believed to be still in the wreck. The victims were members of the train crew.

Two passengers were painfully injured. Princeps Trilix, the famous educated trick horse, belonging to Princess Trilix Theatrical Company, was killed. The groom, Lewis Brockway, riding in one of the baggage cars with his charge, was injured internally.

The two light engines were standing on the main track directly in the path of the fast train. No lights were visible to the engineer of the passenger train, owing to a heavy fog.

Cooper's Cross-Examination. Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 22.—Badgered at every point and forced to recite again all of the details he so carefully did on Saturday under a merciless and pitiless cross-examination at the hands of Attorney General Jeff McCarr, aided and abetted by his assistants, Garner and Fitzhugh, Bobb Cooper, the admitted slayer of former Senator E. W. Carr, made, as a through the hardest or of his life today. His cross-examination is expected to occupy the entire day. There was an enormous crowd present. Sheriff Brown was compelled to swear in additional deputies to keep order.

Emperor Ferdinand of Bulgaria arrived in St. Petersburg yesterday and was welcomed with the honors paid to royalty. He stepped forward in the cathedral at the burial services for Grand Duke Vladimir and took precedence of the Austrian Archduke Friedrich.

Sixtieth Congress.

Washington, Feb. 22. SENATE. Immediately after the journal had been read, Senator McLaughlin, of Massachusetts, read Washington's farewell address to the Senate today. The galleries were well filled with spectators and a goodly number of senators remained in their seats.

Carrying a total appropriation of \$13,773,276, which is \$889,450 more than as passed by the House, the agricultural appropriation bill was reported to the Senate. For the forest service \$500,000 is added which is to be used for fire protection.

The bureau of experiment stations is given \$5,000 for the preparation of a report upon the best methods and appliances for the preparation of human food.

Another provision is inserted creating a congressional commission on alcoholic liquor traffic for which an appropriation of \$80,000 is made.

For the purpose of demanding the best methods of making destitute alcohol on a scale suitable for the use of the farmer an appropriation of \$15,000 is made.

The Senate passed a bill providing for paroling United States prisoners. It is similar to the English statutes. Hereafter none but inmates of state prisons could be released on parole.

Senator Aldrich introduced a resolution, which was adopted, providing that the standing and select committees of the Senate as now constituted shall continue until the next regular session of Congress unless otherwise provided hereafter. This means there will be no reorganization of the Senate committees until next December.

HOUSE. The House today paid tribute to the memory of Washington by electing Mr. H. S. Butell to read the farewell address of the first president from the clerk's desk, immediately after it convened at noon.

The chaplain prayed for a better life and read thanks to God. The first business of the House today was to disagree to the Senate amendments to the army and Indian appropriation bills and send them to conference.

Another chapter was added to Panama canal history today by Congressman Bailey, who spoke for an hour in the House. His speech was in answer to the attacks that have been made upon him since his first assault upon the Panama forces. Among other things he said:

"It is the grossest misrepresentation, from whatever source it may come, to say that I have ever placed myself in opposition to the Panama canal. I simply called attention to certain evidences of graft in connection with our operations there. I am as good a friend of the project as the president has ever been."

He condemned the purchase of two steamers for the Panama service under specifications so framed that no other two ships in the world could have been bought.

"It has been contended here," he said, "that, at some time in the future, we may need these ships to carry cement to the canal zone. No other answer has been made and I charge this graft upon the administration."

He condemned the president for having attacked him in a letter to President Obaldia, of Panama, and declared that such an attack by a president on a member of Congress was unprecedented in the history of the country.

The remainder of the speech was devoted to attacks upon William Nelson Cromwell.

Mr. Bailey charged that American influence and the threatened use of American troops were resorted to in order to force the election of Obaldia as president. In conclusion Mr. Bailey said: "My speech absolutely remains unanswered. I want to assure these gentlemen that at some future time I propose to discuss my resolution calling for an investigation and to discuss the question as to what has become of the \$40,000,000 paid for the Panama Canal, and when I do I will give Mr. Cromwell and his press bureau something to answer."

Mr. McCrary stopped Mr. Bailey when he was detailing this lack of knowledge of William S. Harvey of Philadelphia.

Diet Dissolved. Helsinki, Finland, Feb. 22.—Czar Nicholas today dissolved the Finnish Diet, on account of the opening speech of the president, who denounced Russia's interference in Finnish constitutionalism. The dissolution will involve a fresh election, in which Russia will make every effort to secure a more subservient body. The new Diet will assemble on June 1.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEVITIES. In a panic resulting from the explosion of a moving picture machine, in a theatre at Tulsa, Russia, today, seven persons were crushed to death and nearly fifty injured, several of them fatally. The theatre was badly damaged by fire resulting from the explosion.

Seven persons are reported killed in a cyclone at Reese, Kansas, near Wichita.

SOUTHSIDE FOR TUCKER. The Emporia Messenger in estimating the strength of the gubernatorial candidates in that section of the State says:

"While it may possibly be true, though we doubt it, that Judge Mann will carry southside Virginia, as there are many counties in the southside of which we have no knowledge of how the vote will be, yet we believe that since the withdrawal of Stuart there is absolutely no doubt that the counties of Greensville, Brunswick and Lunenburg will give handsome majorities to Tucker. In this county it would appear that Judge Mann will not receive the support of a single one of the officeholders of the county, with one possible exception and we venture the assertion that were a vote taken today Judge Mann would not receive one-third of the votes of this county. Even before the retirement of Mr. Stuart from the race a large proportion of the voters of this section were anxious to agree on the strongest opponent to Judge Mann, and while they admired Mr. Stuart, many of them would have supported Mr. Tucker had they thought that he was stronger than Stuart."

The Messenger might have gone a little further and added the famous old county of M. C. Robinson in the list of those that will cast their votes for Mr. Tucker, as the reports from that county are equally as unqualified as those from the counties it names. [Norfolk Ledger Dispatch.]

FATAL FALL. Stewart Douglas Robinson, 19 years old, a nephew of President Roosevelt and sophomore of Harvard College, fell from a sixth-story window of Hampden Hall, a dormitory at Cambridge, Mass., yesterday, and was killed. He was a son of Douglas Robinson. Robinson had attended a banquet Saturday night. He was with a party of fellow-students after midnight and complained of not feeling well. His friends went with him to the apartments of his brother, Monroe Douglas Robinson, in Hampden Hall. Shortly after their arrival young Robinson stumbled and fell in crossing the room and struck heavily on his forehead. His friends said that they then put him in his brother's bed, and, after raising the window of the bedroom a few inches in response to his request for more air, went away, leaving him apparently asleep. That was the last they heard of young Robinson until they were told that his body had been found on the sidewalk yesterday morning.

"TOO ENGLISH." The conference of the Senate and House on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill relating to the salary of the secretary of state, to make it possible for Senator Knox to accept that office they have agreed to recommend that the compensation be reduced from \$12,000 to \$8,000 a year. They are still, however, in disagreement on the Senate provision creating the office of under secretary of state and adding a third assistant secretary. The House conference object to the title of under secretary on the ground that it follows too closely the English style of designation. It is probable that the office will be established, but that the adjective part of the title will be changed from "under secretary" to "vice."

OLYMPIC GAMES. The Federal Olympic games were held in Convention Hall, Washington, on Saturday night.

The principal and most exciting event of the evening was the final one on the programme when the University of Virginia and University of Pennsylvania relay teams clashed, the former winning after one of the best races that has been seen in that city between big college teams. The runners kept abreast until the last two men took up the running, when Thurlow, for Virginia, forged to the front on the first lap and won with fifteen feet to spare.

The E. Iscova High School, easily defeated the Woodbury Forest, winning by nearly half a lap. In second team was not so successful, however, as it was defeated by the four from Baltimore City College in a 1,200-metre race.

Wholesale Prices of Produce. Flour Extra..... 47 1/2 c 50 Family..... 50 1/2 c 53 Fancy brands..... 60 c 62 1/2 Wheat, longberry..... 112 1/2 c 115 Middling..... 112 1/2 c 114 Fall wheat..... 112 1/2 c 114 Damp and tough..... 09 c 10 Corn, white..... 07 1/2 c 07 3/4 Mixed..... 06 1/2 c 06 3/4 Yellow..... 06 1/2 c 06 3/4 On A..... 44 c 45 1/2 Conf. standard..... 45 c 46 1/2 Granulated..... 45 c 46 1/2 Coffee—Rio de Janeiro..... 011 1/2 c 011 1/2 LaGuayra..... 015 1/2 c 015 1/2 Java..... 018 c 018 1/2 Mocha B. S..... 015 c 015 1/2 C. B..... 015 c 015 1/2 Sugar Syrup..... 016 c 016 1/2 Porto Rico..... 018 c 018 1/2 Salt—G. A..... 090 c 100 No. 1 Cut Peas..... 090 c 100 No. 2 medium..... 1400 c 1450 No. 3..... 1500 c 1600 Flaxseed, ground, per ton..... 450 c 500 Ground in bag, per ton..... 450 c 500 Lamp..... 350 c 375 Clover Seed..... 250 c 259 Timothy..... 225 c 250 Hay..... 075 c 080 Corn Meal..... 075 c 080 Bye..... 075 c 080 Oats, mixed, new..... 050 c 058 White, new..... 055 c 058 Elgin Print Butter..... 032 c 034